The ESSEX GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both foreign and domeſtic.

VOL. I. NUMB. I.

OMNE TULIT PUNCTUM, QUI MISCUIT UTILE DULCI. Hor.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 2, 1768.

Printing-Office, Salem, Aug. 2, 1768.

To the PUBLICK.

AGREEABLE to my Propoſals, which were iſſued on the 5th of July, I now commence the Publication of The ESSEX GAZETTE; and return my ſincere Thanks to every Gentleman, who has, in any Manner, patronized and encouraged my Undertaking. Relying on the Candour of the Publick, my utmoſt Care and Diligence ſhall be exerted to render it, in ſome Meaſure, worthy of publick Notice.

Although the Printing Buſineſs is but juſt introduced into this Town and County, and conſequently this Paper is the firſt Publication of the Kind that has been printed here; yet there can be no Doubt but that every Inhabitant is ſufficiently ſenſible that the Exerciſe of this Art is of the utmoſt Importance to every Community; and that News-Papers, in particular, are of great publick Utility:—The miſcellaneous Productions, and the Advices from different Parts of the World, which are uſually inſerted, form ſuch an engaging Variety, as naturally attracts the Attention of People in general; ſo that the moſt uſeful Knowledge to Mankind, tending to preſerve and promote the Liberty, Happineſs and Welfare of Civil Society, is, at a trifling Expence, imperceptibly diffuſed among the Inhabitants of an extenſive Country.—But, what is the Boaſt and Glory of Britiſh Subjects, and which theſe periodical Publications greatly tend to perpetuate, is the ineſtimable Privilege "of thinking what we pleaſe, and of ſpeaking what we think," as Tacitus expreſſed it, and which he had the Fortitude to inculcate even in an Age of Slavery.

'Before Philip had accompliſhed his ambitious 'Purpoſes, and while Greece had any Freedom 'to boaſt of, this Privilege was cultivated as the 'moſt valuable Bleſſing of a well regulated Society; 'and to this Liberty of ſpeaking our Thoughts, 'was carefully added, the Art of conveying thoſe 'Thoughts with all the faſcinating Force of Lan'guage. A very little Reflection may ſerve to 'convince us, that this Liberty is eſſentially ne'ceſſary in all mixed Forms of Government, where 'a ſuperior Genius for regulating the Oeconomy 'of the State, or a laborious Application to the 'Arts of political Fineſſe, may enable any one 'Part of the complicated Syſtem to counteract and 'deſtroy the Principles of it's original Conſtitution, 'and finally to overturn that precarious Balance 'upon which it's very Exiſtence depends.

'To prevent an Evil which has ſo frequently 'prevailed within the Courſe of two Centuries, 'the Liberty of the Preſs has ever been found the 'moſt effectual Method. To this we owe the Se'curity of every Thing that is valuable in Life. 'By this the Miſt of public Prejudice has been 'removed from the Eyes of a deluded People.— 'They have been enabled to diſcover, under the 'ſpecious Appearance of general Utility, the moſt 'dangerous Invaſion of their Rights and Privi'leges; and the Wretches who have too often 'attempted to violate the harmonious Conſtitution 'of their own Country, have almoſt as frequently 'fallen a Sacrifice to it's juſt Reſentment.

'To trace the unprincipled Politician through 'all the Meanders of his artful Courſe—to con'vey Information to the Minds of an ignorant or 'miſguided People—to pluck off the Maſk of Pa'triotiſm from the aſpiring Senator, and ſhew the 'genuine Features of Treachery, Avarice and 'Pride—theſe, and theſe only, are the glorious 'Purpoſes for which this ineſtimable Privilege 'ought to be ſupported with the firmeſt and moſt 'inflexible Reſolution. But when we ſee the no'bleſt Inſtitution proſtituted to the baſeſt Ends, we 'cannot but lament, that the greateſt Exertion of 'human Wiſdom has never yet enabled us to ela'borate any Syſtem, in which Liberty would not 'ſometimes degenerate into Licentiouſneſs.—— 'While a Writer confines himſelf to public Cha'racters, and Matters of general Concern, what'ever Sentiments he may offer to the World, thro' 'the Channel of a free Preſs, ſhould be received 'with Candour and Impartiality.'

As the impartial Publick muſt form their reſpective Opinions of The ESSEX GAZETTE *from their own Obſervations, it is needleſs, by any preſent Aſſurances, to endeavour to anticipate their Ideas of it's future Character; and therefore would only beg Leave to obſerve, That I ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid inſerting any Pieces that can juſtly give Offence to Societies or Individuals: And with Regard to the publiſhing of malicious perſonal Invectives, calculated to diſturb the Peace and good Order of Sociey, or unjuſtly to injure the Character of any Individual, it is ſo repugnant to the Dictates of Juſtice, that no One, it is hoped, will be in the leaſt apprehenſive of it's being practiced in this Gazette.*

If, in the Courſe of my Publications, I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to gain the Approbation of the Gentlemen who have favoured me with their Subſcriptions, I ſhall eſteem myſelf under peculiar Obligations if they will recommend this Paper to the Notice and Patronage of their reſpective Friends and Acquaintance; which Favour will be very gratefully acknowledged, and every Endeavour to encreaſe it's Character will be exerted. by

The Publick's very humble,
And moſt obedient Servant,
SAMUEL HALL.

MARBLEHEAD, Auguſt 1.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight, the Schooner NANCY, *Capt.* BARTLETT, *arrived here in 63 Days from Falmouth, in England, and brought publick Prints to the 16th of May, from which the following Advices are extracted, viz.*

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 30. ON the 7th Inſt. the Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Archdutcheſs Charlotte with his Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies, was performed in the Church of the Auguſtine Friars in this City; the Archduke Ferdinand taking the Archdutcheſs in Marriage, in the King of Naples's Name.

POLAND.

WARSAW, April 6. It is ſaid that the Confederates have ſent to Conſtantinople to ſolicit the Aſſiſtance of the Grand Signior. Be that as it will, the Marſhal of the Confederacy has invited the other Palatinates to join him; and the Sieur Putowſki, the General of the Confederate Army, has publiſhed a Declaration which enjoins the whole Army of the Republick to acknowledge him for their Commander General. Theſe Proceedings greatly embarraſs the Miniſtry, who are apprehenſive of the Conſequences; as neither the national Troops nor the Inhabitants of the Country, ſeem diſpoſed to fight againſt their Countrymen who have raiſed the Standard of Religion and Liberty.----------A few Days ago it was reſolved in the Senate to ſend General Mokranowſki, and the Sieur Gudmoſki, to treat with the Confederates and hear the Subject of their Grievances; and likewiſe to ſend to the Court of Ruſſia to ſolicit its Aſſiſtance. A Detachment of Troops, with Artillery, &c. were ſent a few Days ago to Bar.

April 9. It is reported, that a Detachment of the Troops of the Crown has ſurpriſed and defeated ſome of the Confederates, and that the Ruſſian General is marching to diſperſe the Reſt.

ITALY.

ANCONA, April 6. We have received Advice, that the St. Charles, a Venetian Man of War of 80 Guns and 700 Men, has been loſt in a violent Storm off Senigaglia, and that all the Crew periſhed. She was homeward-bound from the Levant, and her Cargo is valued at a Million of Ducats.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 25. They write from Spain, that after ſome Debates in the Council of Caſtille, it was repreſented to his Catholic Majeſty, that the Dignity of the Crown of Spain required that an ample Satisfaction ſhould be demanded of the Court of Rome for all the Inſults ſhe had offered to the Houſe of Bourbon; that the entire Extinction of the Jeſuits ſhould be inſiſted on, and that their General, Ricci, and Cardinal Torrigiani, ſhould be delivered up to the Diſpoſal of the intereſted Powers; that till this Satisfaction be made by the Holy Father, no Nuncio ſhould be admitted at Madrid; and that in Support of theſe juſt Demands, the Troops of the King of Naples ſhould enter the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, April 21. According to ſome Advices from Poland, if the King, ſeconded by the Ruſſian Troops, cannot ſoon ſuppreſs the new Confederacy, that Kingdom and the Grand Dutchy will ſoon be in Danger of a Civil War.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, April 26. This Day came on at the Abbey of Holyrood-houſe here, the Election of the ſixteen Scots Peers, to repreſent North-Britain, in the enſuing Parliament, when the following were choſen: The Duke of Argyle, Duke of Athol, Duke of Gordon, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Morton, Earl of Abercon, Earl of Loudon, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of March, Earl of Bute, Earl of Eglington, Earl of Dunmore, *Earl of Roſeberry, *Lord Viſcount Irwin, Lord Viſcount Stormont, and Lord Cathcart.----N. B. Thoſe marked thus * are the new Repreſentatives, all the others were in the laſt Parliament.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 20. There is now living near Crumlin, one John Ryder, a Palatine, aged about 120: he ſerved under the Duke of Wittembergh when Vienna was beſieged by the Turks in 1683, and retains all his Senſes. Benefactions are collecting in this City for his Support.

ENGLAND.

OXFORD, April 30. Our Accounts from all Parts agree, that the Corn upon the Ground never appeared in a more flouriſhing Condition at the ſame Seaſon of the Year: The Wheat and Beans are every where moſt remarkably healthy and ſtrong: the Rad-w Land was never in finer Condition; and Meadows, as well as Upland Grounds, ſo much refreſhed by the late ſalutary Rains, that a more promiſing Appearance for plentiful Crops of all Kinds cannot be remembered.

LONDON, May 3.

----------Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Glaſgow, is appointed Agent for all the Forces ſtationed at Nova-Scotia, &c. in America.

Friday died ſuddenly in his Chair, in the 95th Year of his Age, the Rev. Jabez Earle, D.D. an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter.

It is ſaid, that Copies of certain Letters, and other Papers of great conſequence to this Nation, are in the Hands of a certain Perſon who will, at a proper Time, make ſuch Diſcovery as will exhibit to the Publick, at one View, ſome of their greateſt Friends and greateſt Enemies, at home as well as abroad. And that an incredible Sum of Money was lately offered to the ſame Gentleman for a Copy of one of thoſe Papers; which was, with a becoming Spirit, abſolutely refuſed.

It is confidently ſaid, that a certain Noble Lord has received a great Number of Letters, addreſſed to him in a moſt daring and alarming Nature.

May 5. We are told that the Writs of Error reſpecting Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry, will not be argued 'till Saturday; and that he himſelf will not be conducted to that Court 'till the laſt Day of Term, when he will receive Sentence.

With Reſpect to the Meaſures ſaid to be purſuing againſt a popular Gentleman there are various Opinions; one Party adviſing Lenitives; another *Neuter*; another the heavy Vengeance of Power, and the *Law*; whilſt a fourth declares he knows not what to make of it, and heartily wiſhes to waſh his Hands clear of them all.

It is ſaid four Spies conſtantly attend in and about the King's Bench Priſon, to watch the Motions of the Mob, inſpect Mr. Wilkes's Behaviour, and to report accordingly.

A Proſecution is carrying on againſt a Perſon, for confining a Man on Sunday laſt, and detaining him for three Hours, for crying out "Wilkes and Liberty," and ſtanding to ſee him look out of the Window.

An old, ſteady, and unbiaſſed Friend of Mr. Wilkes has in his Poſſeſſion the Coat and Waiſtcoat Buttons which prevented the fatal Blow aimed againſt him by his Antagoniſt, in a Caſe, on the Back of which is the following Inſcription:------'Theſe two ſimple, yet 'invaluable Buttons, under Providence, preſerved the Life of my 'beloved and honeſt Friend JOHN WILKES, in a Duel fought with 'Mr. Martin, on the 16th of November, 1763; where true Cou'rage and Humanity diſtinguiſhed him in a Manner ſcarcely known 'to former Ages. This invincible Bravery, as well in the Field, as 'in the glorious Aſſertion of the LIBERTY of his Fellow-Subjects, 'will deliver him down an unparralleled Example of public Vir'tue to all future Generations.'

Yeſterday Mr. Cotes delivered to Anthony Bacon and John Durand, Eſqrs. Members for the Town of Aylſbury, Letters ſigned by all the principal Electors, recommending, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, the Caſe of Mr. Wilkes to their Care and Protection.

It is ſaid that two very great Perſoneges in the Law have refuſed to plead on Saturday next, and that two other eminent Council are retained in their Room.

We are told, that there is one Irregularity in the Proceedings againſt a certain popular Gentleman, which it is ſaid will entitle him to move for Arreſt of Judgment, and ſo overturn the whole Proſecution. This is the Want of an Attorney-General, at the Time the Proſecution was commenced. All Proceedings by the Crown, it ſeems, muſt be carried on in the Name of that Officer, and Mr. Y. having reſigned juſt before, and no other Gentleman being directly appointed in his Room, the Proſecution was carried on in the Name of the former, though at the Time of ſuch Proceedings, it is aſſerted, he was not Attorney-General.

(For the other Advices, by Capt. Bartlett, ſee the 4th Page.)